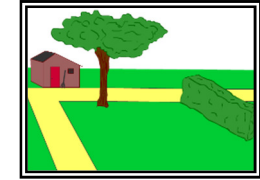


Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau blanc











Dans le jardin, ...

Bonjour !	Hello
Au revoir !	Good-bye
monsieur / madame / Nounours / les enfants	(when speaking to a man / to a woman / to Teddy / to children)
Comment tu t'appelles ?	What is your name?
Je m'appelle....	My name is...
Qu'est-ce que c'est?	What's this? / What is it?
C'est un...ou un...?	Is it a ...or a ... ?
C'est un...	It's a...



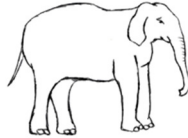

Écoutez !	Listen!
Regardez !	Look!
Taisez-vous !	Be quiet!
Croisez les bras !	Fold your arms!
Asseyez-vous !	Sit down !
Levez-vous !	Stand up!
Asseyez-vous correctement !	Sit up straight!
Levez le doigt !	Put your hand up!





1	un	7	sept
2	deux	8	huit
3	trois	9	neuf
4	quatre	10	dix
5	cinq	11	onze
6	six	12	douze

Pronunciation revision		Pronunciation The phoneme [ɔ̃]		Grammar determiner		Grammar noun		Grammar conjunction	
<p>Silent final consonant. When a word ends with a consonant, it is usually silent, e.g. the 's' in <i>Paris</i>.</p> <p>The phoneme [ɛ̃] is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'un' or 'in' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out.</p> <p>The phoneme [y] is the sound made by the alphabet letter 'u', and can be heard in the question <i>Comment tu t'appelles ?</i></p>		<p>The phoneme [ɔ̃] as in <i>mouton</i> is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'on' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out.</p>		<p>A determiner introduces a noun. A determiner can be a definite article such as <i>le, la, l', les</i> (the), or an indefinite article such as <i>un</i> (a, an).</p>		<p>Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things.</p> <p>A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place or thing. In both English and French, it starts with a capital letter.</p> <p>A common noun is general rather than specific. It does not start with a capital letter unless it is the first word in the sentence.</p>		<p>A conjunction links two words or phrases together, eg ou (or)... <i>C'est un poussin ou un lapin ?</i></p>	
un poussin	un lapin	un renard	un canard	un mouton	un poisson	un furet	un perroquet		
									

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau blanc

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans le jardin?	What is there in the garden?
Tout le monde !	everyone
C'est quelle couleur ?	What colour is this?
bleu	blue
rouge	red
vert	green
jaune	yellow









un escargot	un âne	un éléphant	un ours
			

Pronunciation Silent final consonant	Pronunciation Liaison	Grammar conjunction	Grammar adjective	Grammar syntax
The final consonant in French words is almost always silent. There are some exceptions to this rule, such as <i>ours</i> , in which the final 's' is sounded out.	Liaison: when a word ending in a vowel sound is followed by a word beginning with a vowel sound, a final consonant that is usually silent can be sounded out, e.g. <i>C'est un éléphant</i> . Similarly in English, It's an elephant.	A conjunction can link two words or phrases. It can link the final 2 nouns in a sequences, and the final 2 adjectives in a sequence.	An adjective describes a noun. In English, the adjective usually precedes the noun it is describing; in French the adjective usually follows the noun it is describing.	Syntax is the order in which words and phrases are put together to make a meaningful sentence.
le Jardin du Luxembourg 	le Jardin des Tuileries 	le Jardin des Champs-Élysées 	le Jardin du Palais-Royal 	les Jardins du Trocadéro 

niveau blanc

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau blanc






Que vois-tu ?	What can you see?
je vois	I can see
blanc	white
gris	grey
noir	black
orange	orange
rose	pink

une abeille 	une araignée 	une coccinelle 	une souris 
une baleine 	une étoile de mer 	une méduse 	une pieuvre 

Language Learning Skills

Using a **speaking frame** can help to create sentences with accurate syntax.

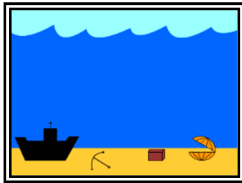
Using a **writing frame** can help to create sentences with accurate spelling, syntax and punctuation.

Pronunciation the grapheme <i>oi</i>	Grammar Gender	Grammar verb	Grammar pronoun	Grammar cognate
In English, the grapheme 'oi' is pronounced as in oil, boil and soil. In French, it is pronounced as in <i>poisson, bois, trois</i> and <i>étoile</i> .	In French, nouns are divided into 2 categories: masculine and feminine . In French, all nouns have a gender. In English nouns do not have a grammatical gender.	A verb expresses an action or a state of being. It describes what is happening. It is sometimes called a 'doing word' because it describes what someone does.	A pronoun can replace a noun. English subject pronouns include <i>I, you, he, she, it, we</i> and <i>they</i> . The French pronoun <i>je</i> is the equivalent of the English pronoun <i>I</i> .	A cognate is a word in one language that is related in origin to a word in another language
le Bois de Boulogne 	le Bois de Vincennes 	le Parc Montsouris 	le Parc Monceau 	le Parc de la Villette 

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 2 niveau blanc

Adverbial phrases of place

dans la mer








dans les bois




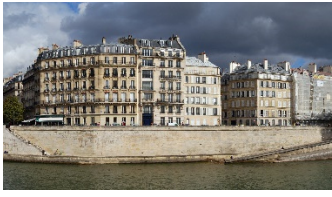



An adverb gives information about the verb, such as when, where or how the action is taking place. An **adverb of place** identifies *where* the action is taking place.

An adverb, or adverbial phrase, that starts a sentence, is known as a **fronted adverbial**. In writing, a fronted adverbial is followed by a comma.

Grammar/pronunciation homophone	Grammar gender	Grammar agreement of adjective	Grammar questions	Grammar conjunction
<p>A homophone is a word that sounds exactly the same as another word, when the words are pronounced, e.g. <i>la mer, la mère</i>.</p>	<p>All nouns in French have a grammatical gender, masculine or feminine. When an adjective describes a noun, the adjective must agree with the gender of the noun.</p>	<p>When an adjective describes a feminine noun, it must agree by adding 'e', unless it already ends in 'e', eg <i>un perroquet gris</i> <i>une baleine grise</i></p>	<p>A spoken question has rising intonation. A written question ends with a question mark. A question can be made using a question word.</p>	<p>A conjunction can be used to link the last 2 nouns in a sequence, or the last 2 adjectives in a sequence. A conjunction can also link 2 sentences, in order to create a compound sentence.</p>
<p>la Place du Tertre</p> 	<p>la Place de la Bastille</p> 	<p>la Place de la Concorde</p> 	<p>la Place d'Italie</p> 	<p>La Place Vendôme</p> 

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 1 niveau blanc

Question words / Questions and answers				Subject pronouns	
Où est... ?	Where is... ?	Tu aimes...?	Do you like...?	il	he / it
il est... / elle est...	it is...	j'aime...	I like...	elle	she / it
Quel est ton animal préféré ?	What is your favourite animal?	je n'aime pas...	I don't like...	Adverbial pronoun	
Mon animal préféré, c'est...	My favourite animal is...	Tu aimes quels animaux ?	Which animals do you like?	en	of them (replaces <i>de+noun phrase</i>)
		Il y a combien de...?	How many ... are there?	Plural indefinite article	
				des	some, any (or can be omitted in English)

Grammar subject pronoun	Grammar verb	Grammar plural form of noun	Grammar negative adverb	Pronunciation + spelling elision
A noun can be replaced by a pronoun : masculine singular nouns by <i>il</i> , and feminine singular nouns by <i>elle</i> . The plural forms are <i>ils</i> and <i>elles</i> .	A verb can describe an action or a state of being. The French verb <i>est</i> means <i>is</i> . The plural form, <i>sont</i> , means <i>are</i> .	A French noun generally adds 's' in the plural . The determiner must match the plural form of the noun, e.g. <i>les furets</i> , <i>les chats</i> . A numeral can be a determiner , e.g. <i>deux coccinelles</i> , <i>trois chats</i> .	A negative adverb changes a positive statement into a negative one. In English, the adverb <i>not</i> is used. In French, the adverb <i>ne...pas</i> is wrapped around the verb, e.g. <i>j'aime / je n'aime pas</i> .	Elision is the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking. When elision occurs in speaking, the written form uses an apostrophe to replace the missing letter(s), eg <i>c'est</i> .
L'Île de la Cité 	l'Île Saint-Louis 	la Conciergerie 	le Palais de Justice 	la Sainte-Chapelle 

niveau blanc

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 2 niveau blanc

un arbre	a tree	une pelouse	a lawn
un banc	a bench	des chaises	chairs
un parasol	a parasol	des fleurs	flowers
une piscine	a swimming-pool	un appartement	a flat
une table	a table	une maison	a house
une terrasse	a patio	une chambre	a bedroom

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ton jardin ?

Adverbial phrase: Dans mon jardin.

Verb: il y a, il n'y a pas

Conjunction: et, mais

Noun: des chaises, une pelouse, une terrasse, une piscine, une table, un parasol, un arbre, un banc, des fleurs

Dans mon jardin, il y a **des fleurs** et **des arbres**, mais il n'y a pas **de pelouse**.

<p>Grammar possessive adjective</p> <p>A possessive adjective shows who owns or possesses the following noun, eg my garden, your house.</p>	<p>Grammar possessive adjective and gender</p> <p>In French, a possessive adjective must agree with the noun by gender and number: my = <i>mon, ma, mes</i>; your = <i>ton, ta, tes</i>.</p>	<p>Grammar negative adverb and indefinite article</p> <p>The indefinite articles <i>un, une</i> and <i>des</i> must change to <i>de</i> when they follow a negative adverb. This applies to all nouns, whether singular or plural, e.g. <i>il n'y a pas de chaises</i>.</p>	<p>Grammar negative adverb and elision</p> <p><i>de</i> must become <i>d'</i> if followed by a vowel, e.g. <i>il n'y a pas d'arbres</i>.</p>	
<p>des fleurs</p>	<p>une table</p>	<p>un banc</p>	<p>des chaises</p>	<p>un arbre</p>